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NOTICE TO THE KHOJAS.

THIS is to give Notice that a small Section of the Khojas community having for sometime past given annoyance through some misconception to the Jamaut, the Khojas have now determined to relieve themselves from this trouble, for which purpose a meeting of the Jamaut was held, and steps are now in progress, so that they may no longer be troubled by the secessionists. The following instances will illustrate what troubles they have been put to up to this time.

About eleven or twelve years ago a few of the Jamaut having created dissensions, seceded from it, purchased a place at Chinch Bunder, converted it into a Jamaatkhana, and performed religious services therein. On the day of his Peer Mahomed Sha Oorus, they created a disturbance in the Durga and assaulted several members of the Jamaut, trumped up a case against them and carried it to the Sessions; but the Jury acquitted the members of the Jamaut and they were discharged.

Subsequently in the following year, when the Oorus or ceremony of the aforesaid Peer occurred, some of the secessionists took out a "Sundul" of the Peer, and with the view of kicking up a row with the men of the Jamaut, took up a position near the Jail, and as the "Sundul" of the Jamaut was passing, assaulted them and made up a case against them, but it was dismissed from the Police.

Not satisfied with this, the disturbers of the Khoja Jamaut, on one occasion, threw a bundle of clothes in the Jamaatkhana, where a few of the men of His Highness Aga Khan were putting up, and charged them subsequently with having stolen the same. The conspiracy was detected, and the conspirators were tried and convicted at the Criminal Sessions; but the prisoners having begged for pardon at the hands of the Jamaut, Mr. Crawford, Counsel for the prosecution, moved the Court, presided over by Sir Erskine Perry, for mercy, and one of the prisoners was let off with a fine of one thousand Rupees, and two were fined one hundred Rupees each.

About ten or fifteen months afterwards, those who had given so much trouble to the Khojas, ultimately joined the Jamaut, respected their rules and regulations and behaved themselves in a peaceful manner. But for the last eight or ten months, a few of the Khojas have been again troubling the Jamaut, as will appear from the following instances.

A Khoja belonging to the large section of the community demanded payment of a Rupee and a half, his due, of another belonging to the smaller section, which led to an affray in the Bombay Green. Complaints and cross-complaints were filed in the Police Court, and the result was that six of the defendants of the smaller section were bound over. In the same way the Jamaut's men were troubled by the opposite party with actions in the Police Office, but the Magistrate seeing that the cause of such frequent complaints was enmity, they were dismissed; and on one or two occasions, the defendants were fined. Even after this, they brought another complaint against some members of the Jamaut, which the Jamaut regret very much to notice. It is this,—that with the view of defying the authority of the Jamaut, a member of the smaller section, without the permission of the Mookhie or the Kamaria, and without paying the usual fee, attempted to dig a grave in the burial-ground, when the Jamaut's men having remonstrated against the proceedings, the latter were prosecuted in the Sessions, but concurring in the view taken of the case by Sir Joseph Arnould, the Grand Jury ignored the Bill.

The Jamaut has been thus often slighted and annoyed in various ways. In order to settle these differences, a general meeting of all the members of the Jamaut was held on the 16th of the current month, August, when it was unanimously resolved to furnish each of those who have been laying claims on the Jamaut, with a copy of the following Notice. Notices have been accordingly supplied to them so that the difficulty arising from such claims on the Jamaut's property and the troubles attendant thereon, may be removed, and the pretence for quarreling and misunderstanding between the members of the Khoja community may no longer exist: and the disgrace which attaches to the name of the Khoja community may vanish. The following is the notice furnished to a few:—

"To

"Sir, We beg to inform you that a Meeting of our Jamaut held on the 16th day of August, 1862, the differences and disputes which have been going on at intervals between you and the Jamaut for many years, were discussed; and in order to put a final stop to future disputes it was unanimously resolved that, in the first instance to give you an opportunity to return to the Jamaut by proposing for your acceptance the following conditions, that is to say:—

1st.—You are to consent to all the present Rules and Regulations made by the whole Jamaut for their guidance and harmony.

2nd.—To consent and abide by such Rules and Regulations which the Jamaut may hereafter think proper to introduce for their benefit.

3rd.—To pay to the undersigned all fees and contributions which may be due by you to the Jamaatkhana up to this day.

"By signifying your consent in writing to the above three conditions within twenty-one days from this date, the Jamaut are willing to forgive and forget all past differences, and what injury they may have received from you, and to receive you with joy as one of their brethren. But on the contrary, if you do not consent to the above conditions, and persist in denying to the Jamaut that which is undoubtedly their right and essential for their peace and harmony, then after twenty-one days from the presentation of this notice, your name will be expunged from the Book of the Jamaut, you will then no longer be considered as one of them, and your entrance in the Jamautkhana and the use of the Jamaut property will be denied to you.

Bombay August 1862,

By order of the Jamaut."

If those who have been furnished with the above mentioned notice, would respect the Rules and Regulations and customs and usages of the Jamaut, they would be entitled to the use of the property; and any attempt at creating dissensions would entirely prove futile.

The names of those who have been supplied with Notices will be published hereafter.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

1st. To receive the Directors' report and statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1862.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Hon'ble Michael Hugh Scott and Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esquire, who retire by rotation.

Notice is also hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the abovementioned office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following proposition will be submitted to the meeting.

That the Directors be authorized to make such arrangements as they may think necessary or expedient with the Government and with the present lessees of the Share and Carnac Bunders or with either of them for obtaining for the Company a lease of the said two Bunders upon such terms as to the Directors may seem proper, and that the Directors be authorized and empowered to make and execute and to affix the common seal of the Company to any agreements or deeds which it may be necessary or expedient to be made or executed for carrying out such arrangements as aforesaid.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS DOSSABHOY DADABHOY NADURSHA and MANOCKJEE FRAMJEE MAPLA, entered into Partnership on the 1st day of November 1856 for the purpose of carrying on the trade or business of Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, Contractors, and Commission Agents; and whereas the said partnership business was carried on by the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla under the name of "Manockjee Framjee Mapla;" And whereas disputes lately arose between the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla, in consequence whereof the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st day of June last, and whereas the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha is compelled to take proceedings on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court of Bombay against the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla, with reference to the affairs of the said partnership: Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said late Firm of Manockjee Framjee Mapla, or having dealings therewith, are hereby warned against paying to the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla or any person on his behalf any debts or sums of money due by them to the said Firm, and persons acting contrary to this notice will do so at their own peril and risk.

Dated this 12th day of August 1862.

A. SANGSTER,
Solicitor to Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Saturday, Aug. 30 1862.

SECOND APPEARANCE
OF
MISS EMMA GRATTAN.

Owing to the great success of the Comedy of
"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,"
It will be repeated on the abovementioned Evening.

DANCING AND SINGING.
To conclude with the Musical Burletta entitled
"WHY DON'T SHE MARRY."

NOTICE.—In consequence of the disturbances in the Pit, during last Wednesday's Performance, the whole of the space occupied by it will be made into Stall Seats, and in future all persons creating noise or confusion in the Theatre will not merely be turned out, but will be handed over to the Police and prosecuted under the new Penal Code.

H. P. GRATTAN.

Dress Circle	Rupees	4
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Circle	,,	2

N. B.—No Pit.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September next, at one o'clock P.M.

By order of the Directors,

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1862.

RED BOOT MART.

JUST received per Steamer *Indore*, another supply of goods (especially to order) comprising—

Gentlemens' Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
Do. do. do. Balmoral do.
Do. do. Patent Leather Dress do.
Do. do. French Calf Walking do.
Do. Shooting Boots with hooks.
Do. Enamel Lace Oxford Shoes.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
Do. Bronze do. do. do. Boots.
Do. Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

IF you want really delicious Marmalade, Jams, Jellies, and Confectionery ask for KEILLER & SON'S.

HARMONIUMS EXTRAORDINARY.

HERBERT & Co. have the honor of submitting the following Instruments and their appurtenances for selection: they are made by all the different makers who have gained repute as good mechanists, and can be warranted. No such assortment of these fashionable Instruments has ever been seen in Bombay:—

No. 1.—OAK CASE with *tinted* polish, handsomely moulded and pannelled, mounted with Ebony, 16 stops, with all improvements: Percussion, "*Voix Celeste*," Musette, &c.: the "*knee swell*" is a grand addition ..... Rs. 950

No. 2.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A perfect Drawing-room Instrument, possessing all the qualities of every modern musical instrument combined within the space occupied by a lady's boudoir desk. This instrument is played upon daily, and greatly admired for its wonderful diversity of tone ..... Rs. 900

No. 3.—WALNUT WOOD Do.—A superbly finished Harmonium with a double row of keys, full compass, having 22 stops and a separate blowing handle at the back. These Harmoniums are commonly found in the residences of most of the Royal Families and of the Nobility throughout Europe ..... Rs. 1200

No. 4.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A full-tone 14 stop Percussion Harmonium with zinc plate at back, and bottom, made very strong. A fine Instrument 750

No. 5.—OAKWOOD, POLISHED with 16 stops, —double wings for producing the "Swell;"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made;—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church ..... Rs. 800

No. 6.—AN OAKWOOD ORGAN HARMONIUM with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ; the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone; it stands 8 feet high and has two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists ..... Rs. 700

No. 7.—ROSEWOOD DO. DO., very handsome, with *two rows of keys* producing about a dozen different qualities of sound; the upper row of keys have the new stop "*Voix Celeste*" ..... Rs. 650

No. 8.—DITTO DITTO, precisely as above ... Rs. 650

No. 9.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM, 14 stops, quite plain with full tone, very strongly made. A remarkably cheap Instrument ..... Rs. 500

No. 10.—A "*Rodulph's*" best full power ORGAN HARMONIUM, containing imitations of every musical instrument;—the combined sound is equal to a miniature orchestra. It has 15 stops with a "*composition*" pedal, and is a most perfect Harmonium of its kind ..... Rs. 650

No. 11.—DITTO DITTO another precisely similar in every respect ..... Rs. 650

No. 12.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM with a fair complement of stops fitted with Apparatus to perform Music upon the keys, in the usual manner, but *without the application of fingers upon them*, or the knowledge of Music on the part of the person applying the Apparatus—every kind of Music is prepared ready for playing. Also the Harmonium is available for playing upon in the usual way with the fingers. This affair is a great curiosity in its way, and is very useful where a good player cannot attend. Price without the Machine and Music Apparatus... Rs. 400

No. 13—ANTIPHONEL with Music as referred to in the Apparatus connected with No. 12... Rs. 280

No. 14—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM, precisely similar to the Instrument described in No. 12 400

Nos. 15 and 16.—Two more precisely similar with SELF-PLAYING ATTACHMENTS ..... Rs. 1300

No. 17.—MINIMA HARMONIUM.—This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves and a half only contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 30th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight.....	100
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 223 to 224 per

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent	92 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	20 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	5½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	46 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	11 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	313.5.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.8	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	[only Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan .....Nominal.
" Loan 1853-55 ..... } 94¼
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan ..... 104¼ to 105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 112¼ to 112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..... Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars..... Rs. 240 Nominal
Carolus..... " 239 do.
Mexican Dollars..... " 232 do.
German Crowns..... " 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces..... " 205
Bar Silver ..... " 106⅜
Gold Leaf ..... " 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£2 10s. 0d. to £3
" (Seeds) ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2
To London (Cotton) ready..... 3s. 0s.
" (Seeds)..... No tonnage offering.
To China..... } Nominal.
To Clyde..... }
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 29 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (August 29TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :— Per candy.
New Broach, ready ..... Rs. 372 to 375
New Surat ..... " 372 to 375
New Dholleras, and Bhownugger ..... " 385 to 390
New Comraveutee ..... " 372 to 375
New Oomptta, ... " 372 to 375
New Dharwar Sawpinned ..... " 420 to 425
New Barsee, and Nuggur ..... " 360 to 365
New Veraval ..... " 345 to 350
Khandeish ..... " 350 to 353
New Peracondy ..... " 350 to 355
New Accota ..... " 385 to 390
New Mangalore ..... " 350 to 355

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,580 to 1,585.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-4 to 7-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... " 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 26 to 28 nominal.

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and point of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	
" 4 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	
" 3 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	
" 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	
On Scotland		1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....		1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party or House to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. B. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission cleared on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.		"	
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.		"	
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.		"	
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.		"	
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d.		"	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business.....	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Aug. 29	Maharaj (s).....	Kidder.....	Surat 28 Aug.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Aug. 29	Emeu (s).....	Rennoldson....	China, &c.
	Champion	Newman.....	Kurrachee.
	Forest Rights	Thompson ...	Liverpool.
	Contest.....	Jennings.....	Liverpool.
	Governor Higginson (s)....	Beyts	Malabar Coast.
	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Captain Weir ; Capt. Bowker ; A. C. Tervor, Esq. and 117 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Contest*, to Liverpool.—Mr. H. B. Gascel and family.
Per steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Malabar Coast.—Mr. C. Grady ; Mr. Sigg and 21 deck.
Per steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—76 deck.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Bombay Merchant*, W. E. Jones, bound to Penang and Singapore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Victoria*, for Moulmain, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From London.

Ship *Talbot*.—200 cases Brandy ; 321 packages Wine ; 8 casks Brass Wires ; 1 hhd. Cider ; 775 casks Beer ; 20 cases Paper ; 5 cases Brass Sheets ; 120 cases Porter ; 70 cases Copper Sheets ; 102 hhds. Beer ; 17 cases Eau de Cologne ; 75 casks Nails ; 7,172 Bar Iron ; 1 case Printing Materials ; 5 packages Ironware ; 100 barrels Green Copperas ; 852 bundles Iron ; 4 cases Beads ; 25 hhds. Brandy, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—384 bales Cotton, 1,287 cwt., Volkart Brothers ; 8 chests Indigo, 161 maunds, Mooruzmull Bhoolchund, 13 bales Senna Leaves, 60 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Liverpool.

Lord Raglan.—25 bales Cotton, 87¼ cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy ; 3 bales Cotton, 10¼ cwt., Rustomjee Nowrojee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dyall Hurry.
Oriental.—600 bags Rapeseed, 900 cwt., Ramcrustna Sauzba and Co.
Forest Rights.—11 bales Cotton, 38¼ cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy.
Mary Stenhouse.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Luckmedass Vulubjee ; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Gooculdas Lalljee.
Queen of the West.—80 bales Rags, 210 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.
Norah Creina.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Eduljee Bamonjee ; 250 bales Cotton, 876 cwt., MerWanjee Framjee.
Celuta.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee ; 63 bales Cotton, 220½ cwt., Davidass Sewram ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Kessoo Waga ; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Luckmedass Vulubjee.
Egeria.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.
Hurry Pudumsy.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur ; 261 bales Cotton, 913½ cwt., Jairam Visram ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Hurry Narron.
Negotiator.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jehangir Hormusjee ; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Pragjee Canjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dyall Hurry.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Nan-zing.*—16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co. ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goviudram Jaygopall ; 45 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.

For Havre.

Daylight.—195 bales Cotton, 682¼ cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Nan-zing.*—10 packages Sellarus, 17½ cwt., B. David.
Opera.—19 cases Champagne, 37½ I. gallons, Sir Hugh Rose.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Fruchard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ...
*246 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
*120 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Salley.. Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Seib ... ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Tullos ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt... ... Bombay.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), *De Belen*... Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat),... ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1450 Fecour, 13 (paddle), S.-once..... Bombay.
215 Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200 *Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Gwyn.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Karrachee.
204 Nisarod, 3 (paddle),... ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle..... ... ... Bombay.
1240 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
333 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
950 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
259 Tigris, 5 brigantine), ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Advertise for sale.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... Aden.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies "commenced loading.")

FOR LONDON.

955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Aug. 12)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413 Euphrates, Cowen. (c. l. Aug. 22)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1325 Eurocly don, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. Aug. 7.)
873 Egeria, Storey—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 7.)
1328 Habneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1218 Hurrey Pemdensey—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1204 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1232 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
1091 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
1559 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1433 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 23)
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.
578 Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. . Aug. 7)
632 Veritas, Carey—E. Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)

FOR MANILLA.

810 Shaftesbury, Bennison—J. Tanner & Co.

FOR AKYAB.

716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
834 Dora, Ross—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)
419 Nanding, (s) Gibson—David Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR SINGAPORE.

387 Godavery, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)

FOR CHINA.

965 Arratoon Apear (s) ... De Smith—David Sassoon & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmall Sidick (c.l. Aug. 27)
534 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

502 Chatham, Thortell.—D. H. Cama & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE AND CALCUTTA.

435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

*450 Coringa (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)

FOR COLOMBO.

155 Keerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bulcajee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)

FOR BATAVIA.

559 Bassarah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deeca.

FOR MAULMAIN.

783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 29)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadon.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
230 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff.
97 Amanthool, Reyman, L. D. Padua—H. A. L. Cadoo.
1090 Beaton Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
501 Bombay Merchant, Lawyer—Henjee Arut.
1096 Caduceus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda,
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanggar.
1303 Countess of Elgin, Scott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
Epaminondas, Heasley.
445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.
492 Freya, Major—A. H. Ruschke & Co.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
310 Fattay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
1069 Glen Isla, Poyntz—H. M. Sidik.
1354 Herefordshire, Escott—Ewart Latham & Co. (in dock.)
857 Indore (s) Jarman ... C. M. S. N. Co.
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.
39 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Kuljee.
444 Nemesis, Allan—W. Nicol & Co.
109 Nasroel Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1098 Peerless, Myer.—Ewart Latham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jankins.
600 Star, Thomas—E. Reynell & Co.
543 Surge, Wood—Hajee Habla Alarukia.
847 Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.
425 Tilly (s), Pike—B. S. N. Company.
1700 The Duke, Hawkins, J. Tanner & Co.
407 Vaillant Basque, Le Mert—Volkart Brothers. (putin leaky)
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1119 Orissa, (s), A. Parish.
1090 Tenasserim, (laid up.)
965 Salsette (s), Dundas.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699 Alexander, Tejdan—McIver & Co.
776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

736 Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
445 Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
408 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
404 Gwalior, Thomson.....Fleming & Co.
403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

460 Jeodal Barry, Nacoda.

FOR CALCUTTA.

710 Ukko .....

NOT FIXED.

600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings.
650 Clara, McPhun—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (repairing.)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400 Ark ..... March 18
731 Brandon, Umfreville ...
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath. July 16
783 Clyde, Gourdain .....E. Bates & Co. July 17
1192 Cospatrick, Rinslin....W. Nicol & Co.
766 Coromandel, Thompson... July 7
591 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.
558 Duke of Northumberland, Brown.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin. July 29.
826 Eloisa, Philpot.....
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean
766 Empress of India, Thoupson.R. Scovell & Co. June 30
1057 Gloriana, Valle .....Ewart, Latham & Co. June 12
810 Gosforth, Shaw.....Grey & Co. July 24
General Havelock, Spowart.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour
Hornet, Pryan.
1108 James Smith, Calhoun...W. & A. Graham & Co. May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. H. Cama & Co. June 20
876 Queen of England, Oates.Ewart, Latham & Co.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough.... July 12
1044 Star of India, Morris. August 1
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn. June 15
962 Tybumia, Cook ..... May 19
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle. Forbes & Co. May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce...Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed July 24

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.Lyon Brothers. June 25
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw.....W. & A. Graham & Co. June 18
709 Birkby, Purdy .....W. & A. Graham & Co. June 11
1066 Charger, Smyth .....Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 10
1239 Cimber, Kopperhoidt.
1024 Elizabeth Fry, San .....W. & A. Graham & Co. July 5
519 Early Dawn, Norrie.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co. June 16
870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn ...
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. July 15
1268 Feroma Hutchinson.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson ... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis ...Laurence & Co May 19
1564 Harmonides, Moran.....Ewart Latham & Co. June 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall. July 18
1218 Howden, Verril.....Ritchie, Stewart & Co. May 26
953 Indian Queen ..... July 29
726 Jalawar, Webster .....Coupland & Co. July 16
1072 James Livesay, Broad ..J. P. Cornforth & Co. May 26
1242 Labrador, Quinn .....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1104 Malakoff, Hamlin .....
650 Moreno, White.
951 Mornin ton, Lowen.
1075 Natolia, Macguire.....Ewart, Latham & Co.
1051 Pallinurus, Tegan.....W. Nicol & Co. July 11
1008 Poerua, Bevin ..... June 19
1272 Protector, Clarke.
578 Ralston, Macfarlane .....W. & A. Graham & Co. June 18
906 Rosalie, Williams ..... Lyon Brothers. June 17
433 Rd. Cobden, Randall.
986 Sillery, McAulay ..... May 19
866 Sea Horse, Banks .....J. P. Cornforth & Co. June 30
1161 Talavera, Blair .....Coupland & Co. July 31
922 Trenton, Walker.
1220 Vhena, Hoag .....Dirom Hunter & Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.

Niven, Assistant Surgeon W., Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Carmichael, Lieut. Colonel J., C.B., 94th Regt., to join, to Jullundur.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, Friday, 29th August 1862.

1. It is hereby notified, that pay and allowances in arrears, for August 1862, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M.) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

2. The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to ab-tracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments and to payments being made on the days herein named :—

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, —the General and Garrison Staffs.
On Thursday, and Friday, the 4th, and 5th,—Officers on leave at the Presidency.
On Monday, the 8th,—the Gun-Carriage and Gunpowder Agencies.
On Saturday,

to increase the extent of cultivation and the value of the net produce of rent;" and if the term of ostensible proprietorship is too long, the real proprietor is deprived of his rightful participation in the advantages which accrue partly from labor and expense on his part, but wholly without either on the part of the ostensible proprietor. There seems but one way of doing justice to both parties in such a case, and that is by long tenures but not permanent settlements as a general measure, by periodical but not frequent adjustments of the share of both parties. Such is the obvious meaning of the language of Sir Charles Wood above quoted, and such has always been the views on this subject which have found expression in these columns.

In the 43–45 paragraphs of his "Instructions," Sir Charles Wood thus recapitulates the often alleged reasons for and against a permanent settlement;—

"By many persons great advantages have been anticipated from what is usually called a permanent settlement, that is, by the State fixing, once and for ever, the demand on the produce of the land, and foregoing all prospect of any future increase from that source. It has been urged that not only would a general feeling of contentment be diffused among the landholders, but that they would thereby become attached, by the strongest ties of personal interest, to the Government by which that permanency is guaranteed. It is further alleged that by this means only can sufficient inducement be afforded to the proprietors to lay out capital on the land, and to introduce improvements by which the wealth and prosperity of the country would be increased.

"In this country these views have been put forward mainly in reference to the settlement of Europeans in India, but they are clearly applicable to the occupiers of land generally throughout India. They have been entertained by many of our ablest Officers, and they have recently been advocated by the late lamented Colonel Baird Smith, in relation to their probable effect on the agricultural population of the North-West Provinces. In his Report on the remedial measures required in those Districts which had suffered most severely in the late famine, he strongly recommends that a permanent settlement should be accorded whenever the land revenue now assessed may reasonably be assumed to have reached its probable limit. That recommendation was based both on social and financial grounds, and was founded on his conviction of the great benefits which had accrued to the country from the demand of the Government having been declared unalterable for a period of thirty years. He desired to confirm and accelerate the improvement which he had witnessed by strengthening the motives which, in his opinion, had produced it. It was his belief that this object could be most effectually attained by the concession of a demand fixed in perpetuity instead of only for a limited term.

"On the other hand, it has been urged that the consequence of a permanent settlement of the land revenue is to preclude the Government from ever obtaining any future argumentation of income from this source; and, considering that the experience of all countries advancing in civilization demonstrates that the cost of administration is constantly tending to increase, it follows that the additional charge which will fall on the Government must of necessity be met by taxation in some shape, such as Customs, Excise, Salt, Stamp, or Income duties. Colonel Baird Smith, in the able paper already referred to, admits that this result will take place; but he argues (paragraph 64) that any sacrifice of public revenue involved in the concession of a demand fixed in perpetuity would be more than compensated by the increased ability of the people generally to bear taxation, direct or indirect, which would necessarily follow on the improvement in their social condition. 'An intelligent and powerful Government,' he says, 'could not fail to participate in these advantages.' 'Its intelligence would direct it to the least offensive and most effective means of sharing in the general prosperity, and its power would ensure the fair trial and ultimate success of those means.'"

As to the moral advantages to the Government mentioned in the first paragraph, there can hardly be two opinions; still less can there be two opinions as to the material disadvantages mentioned in the last paragraph. There must therefore be a careful balancing of the advantages and disadvantages to determine by which course, permanent or temporary settlements, the interests of India will be best promoted. Sir Charles Wood quotes the authority of the late Colonel Baird Smith in favor of a permanent settlement. He says;—"Colonel Baird Smith recommends that a permanent settlement should be accorded whenever the land revenue now assessed many reasonably be assumed to have reached its probable limit." If we understand these words, we fully endorse the opinion. But can the land revenue of any part of India at the present time be reasonably assumed to have reached its probable limit? The country has just started on a career of improvement, the value of every thing in it is rising daily, as it is impossible to assign even a probable limit to the rise in the value of land. Moreover, at the present time there is a depreciation of the value of the precious metals going on from various causes, and no one can assign even a probable limit to the fall. The present, then, is certainly not the time when the land revenue now assessed may reasonably be assumed to have reached its probable limit. Consequently, according to Colonel Baird Smith, it is not the time when the assessment may be made permanent. A permanent settlement is unquestionably desirable provided the revenue assessed has reached its limit. But this proviso is every thing in the question; and to settle the public demand on the land before this limit is reached is surely as bad for the state as to sell waste lands before their real value is ascertained—the very thing against which Sir Charles Wood argues so conclusively in these "Instructions."

"The blazing Star,
Threatning the world with famine, plague, and war;
To princes, death; to kingdoms, many curses;
To all estates, inevitable losses;
To herdsmen, rot; to ploughmen, hapless seasons;
To sailors, storms; to cities, civil tressons;"—

is still ominously "trailing its extended and fiery train along the sky." But as we have not the means at hand of questioning the visitant on the five elements of a parabolic orbit, we cannot ascertain his name, or when he visited us on any former occasions. We cannot even say whether he is directing his motion in the order of the signs, or in the contrary direction. We have no doubt that astronomers are in communication with him, and putting him through his catechism. We do not expect that they will elicit anything to justify the character given of him by the poet; or the language addressed to him by Elmer, the monk of Malmesbury—"thou art come, threatening to hurl destruction on this country"; or that they will find him "carrying away the soul of Julius Cæsar" or of any other mighty one of the earth. Certainly we do not find him accompanied by his much less formidable namesake—"the *comete*, or well-known cakes made of sliced nuts and honey, sold at the church-doors in Italy, on Saints' days." It is satisfactory to know that if he does not bring these good things, neither does he bring those evil things. The fact is he is not a lawless being, plunging through unfathomable space, uncontrolled and undirected save by his own will will. He is an obedient subject of law. This subjection was illustrated when the comet of 1763, after receding from the sun to the distance of one hundred and forty-four thousand and six hundred millions of miles was brought back by the sun's attractive gravitation, and returned to make its prescribed circuit about the centre of our system. Had its wanderings been even more extended, it would have obeyed no less the same central power; for we know that the power of the sun's gravitation extends perceptibly throughout a sphere whose diameter is twenty thousand million million miles. Over every region which human science has explored law is supreme. Every member of the universe, the most errant even, testifies to its authority. The blazing comet moves through each hand's-breadth of its course in obedience to its control. If it describes one curve, then, by a fixed decree, whatever distance it may have traversed, how immeasurable soever or inconceivable, it returns, and the day and hour of its reappearance may be computed ages in advance. If it pass along a curve slightly differing in form, then, no less in obedience to law, it travels onward with unresting velocity to the end of time. We may state, in popular language, that whatever is within the attraction of the sun, moves upon one of three curves. To this rule there is no exception. As soon as a sufficient portion of the course of any body is known, its whole curve can be ascertained. If there is the least variation from this course, it is due to the interference of causes whose action is equally the result of system. It is to this universal supremacy of law that all the achievements of science have been due. The history of Halley's Comet strikingly illustrates what we have just said. Its appearance was first remarked by scientific observers in 1682. It was found to move with a particular velocity, and along a curve of specified size and form. From these elements of calculation, Halley, an eminent astronomer of that day, computed that the period occupied in completing its course was between seventy-five and seventy-six years. Upon investigation it was found that history recorded the appearance of a comet answering to this in all essential respects, at intervals of seventy-five years, or multiples of that number, running back even beyond the christian era. According to Halley's estimate, it would be visible again in 1759. He died bequeathing this prediction to science. Further calculation announced the day on which the comet would be at its perihelion. As the time drew nigh the anxious gaze of astronomers awaited its expected return. It appeared, made its nearest approach to the sun within nineteen days of the estimated time, and then retreated. More careful calculations were made as to the precise period of its return in 1835, and these predictions were fulfilled to within forty-eight hours. These slight deviations from perfect exactness were due to the influence of disturbing forces, whose existence was not then known. Herschel, which was not discovered till twenty-two years later undoubtedly caused the error of nineteen days in 1759. The error in 1835 may probably be traced in part or wholly to Neptune, added to the list of known planets but a few years since. Thus order rules our system: it erects its throne and sways its sceptre over distant worlds, and over the unfathomable space stretching into infinity. If we cannot at present learn anything about this comet, let us at least learn something from it—a lesson of obedience to law.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

To M. J. SHAW STEWART, Esq.
Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

SIR,—In accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of Rule, Ordinance and Regulation 3 of 1827, I have the honor on behalf of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council the Report on that Penitentiary for the half year ending the 30th June last.

2. *State and Condition of the Prison.*—The alterations referred to in the 2nd para. of the Committee's last Annual Report; have been completed and ample Hospital accommodation has now been provided for the sick. The Prison has been free from cholera during the past half year, and there was only one death among the prisoners, that of a native prisoner, who is said to have died of consumption.

3. *Conduct of the Prison Officers.*—In March last two prisoners, a European and a Portuguese, presented a petition to the Grand Jury, complaining of the manner in which the Marshal conducts his duties. It was alleged that proper discipline was not maintained in the Prison, that some prisoners were severely punished for trivial offences, while great offences committed by others were passed over by the Marshal. The Committee at their monthly meeting held at the Prison on the 9th April last noticed the complaint preferred against the Marshal by the two prisoners alluded to, and after considering the explanation submitted by the Marshal and other information furnished by Mr. Heycock, one of the Members of the Committee, they were of opinion that the complaint was altogether frivolous, and that it was unnecessary to institute any special enquiry on the subject. The Committee have received no further complaints against the officers of the Prison during the past half year. Two of the Assistants to the Marshal died of cholera, one in January and the other in May last, and another resigned in March last. The vacancies were immediately filled by the appointment of other officers who were recommended to the Committee as steady and trustworthy men.

4. *Number and Behaviour of Convicts.*—The daily average number of prisoners, European and Native confined in the Prison during the last six months was 213, and the total number of prisoners during the same period was 416. Of these 151 were Europeans, 29 Native Christians, 114 Mahomedans, 4 Parsees, 118 Hindoos, and other castes. The conduct of the majority of the prisoners has been good. Three European Military prisoners effected their escape in March last, by climbing over the walls which surround the solitary cells. Two of the prisoners were apprehended and brought back in a few days, but one of them named Burns managed to conceal himself in different parts of the Island for twenty-one days before he was recaptured. It appears that the prisoners effected their escape by getting on the wall of the court-yard near the solitary cells, and lowering themselves down over the outer wall of the Prison by a piece of rope which they attached to the ventilator of one of the solitary cells. The walls surrounding the solitary cells afford great facilities for the escape of prisoners, and as they are of little or no use to the Prison, the Committee beg to recommend that the walls be immediately pulled down.

5. *Treatment and employment of the prisoners.*—No alteration has been made in the diet and working hours of the prisoners during the period embraced in this Report. They have been employed in platting sinnet, picking oakum, making baskets, mats, towels, &c. and in working the new oil Mill which has been recently put in order and set going by the Indian Naval Department, and in the Carpenter's shop to state that they owe much to the perseverance of Mr. McKinlay, the Chief Engineer of the Government Dockyard, through whose instrumentality the mill has at last been put in working order.

6. *Financial Results.*—As far as can be at present ascertained the net profits realised from the Prison labour for the half year amount to Rs. 2,255-3-6. The Prison accounts show that the sum of Rs. 3,812-13-5 has been received for articles manufactured in the Prison and sold during the last six months, and that the expenditure on account of the material and other charges during the same period amounted to Rs. 1,557-9-11 as will be seen from the statement given below:—

Receipts.

For Coir Manufactures	Rs.	1,636	1 6
„ Cotton Do.	„	539	8 0
„ Cane Do.	„	645	2 0
„ Junk (Oakum)	„	717	13 7
„ Labour	„	207	3 2
„ Profits (old rags, &c.).....	„	67	1 2
	Rupees ...	3,812	13 5

Expenditure.

Coir.....	Rs.	598	10 0
Cotton.....	„	477	10 6
Cane	„	228	11 0
Junk (Oakum)	„	6	8 0
Charges	„	246	2 5
	Rupees ...	1,557	9 11
Receipts.....	Rs.	3,812	13 5
Expenditure.	„	1,557	9 11
Profit.....	„	2,255	3 6

7. These results cannot, however, be fairly tested till the work at present in hand has been completed and the stock and material now in the Prison shall have been ascertained. Full details on all these points will be submitted to Government in the Committee's next Annual Report.

8. With reference to the remarks contained in the 4th para. of your letter No. 1364 dated the 22nd April last, the Committee beg to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council that no distinction of treatment is made between prisoners who have been frequently committed to Prison and other offenders confined in the Penitentiary, but as the necessity for providing increased punishment for hardened offenders is now under the consideration of Government, and as the several Magistrates of Police have expressed their opinions as to what they would recommend should be done in order to check the evil which has been noticed by Government and the Grand Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the present year, the Committee do not consider that it is necessary for them to submit any proposals on this subject in the present Report.—I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, President
Committee of Management House of Correction.
Bombay, 30th July 1862.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—The total number of prisoners confined in the House of Correction during the half year appears to have been 410, which is less than half the total number confined in 1861. The daily average, however, (213) hardly differs from that (214) of 1861 so that while the actual number of offenders has diminished, the graveness of their offences must have increased, so as to entail longer terms of imprisonment. The number of Europeans (151) is considerably less than the number (245) due to six months of 1861. The health of the prisoners has been good, owing, doubtless in some measure, to the improved hospital accommodation lately provided. The discipline of the gaol and the vigilance of its guards must have been more lax than Government can approve, to allow of the escape of three European prisoners, as reported by the Committee, and His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts, that an improvement in this respect will be observable in future. The walls round the solitary cells which the Committee condemn as useless and as facilitating escapes, should be examined by the Civil Architect and reported on through the Public Works Department. The means of employing the prisoners more profitably and in more rigorous labour have been extended by the introduction of an oil mill. The returns of the prisoners labour, however, are still very small, and partly conjectural. His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that a more satisfactory account will be presented in the annual report. The question of the proper treatment of re-convicted criminals have been disposed of in a former resolution and calls for no further present remark. Papers to be placed in the "Editors' Room."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 28*th Aug.* 6-30 AM.

THE steamer *Lady Jocelyn* anchored from London.

MADRAS, 28*th Aug.* 4-45 P.M.

THE steamer *Nemesis* anchored from Calcutta.

CHINA.

GALLE, 29*th Aug.* 2-30 P. M.

Arrived steamer *China* from Hong-kong eleventh, Singapore twenty first, and Penang twenty-third August.

With regard to China, no incident of importance at Tien-tsin.

Cholera has been raging among the native population.

Every thing quiet at Shanghai.

Canton and Macao have suffered from the effects of a severe typhoon.

In Japan all Ministers including the American were reported to have left Yeddo.

Rustomjee the opium swindler still remains in Macao.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium at Hongkong—Keeps in fair demand at slightly improved rates.

Patna 675 dlrs.

Benares 655 dlrs.

Malwa 715 dlrs.

Opium at Shanghai on 2nd August—quotations are without alteration.

Patna 505 taels.

Malwa 560 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong has again declined; on London, Bank Bills four shillings six pence and three farthings.

First Class Private Paper, four shillings seven pence.

On India, two hundred and twenty-four rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai; on London, Bank Bills six shillings four pence.

First Class Private Paper, six shillings four pence and half penny.

Bombay, three hundred and thirteen rupees.

Cotton at Canton, Bombay small sales have been made at advanced rates, holders being very firm.

Two thousand bales shipped for Liverpool.

Sales 469 bales.

Stock 13,143 bales.

Old good to fine, taels eleven-eight to twelve-two.

Medium to good, eleven-three to eleven-six.

Common, ten-eight to eleven-two.

New good to fine, taels twelve-three to twelve-six.

Medium to good, eleven-six to twelve-two.

Common, eleven-three to eleven-five.

Rice, in good demand for the North, at an advance of thirty cents. per picul.

Bengal, two dollars fifty to sixty cents.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, Civil Service, appointed to the High Court in succession to the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, resigned, made his declaration of office yesterday, at the High Court sitting in the late Sudder Adawlut, before Mr. Secretary Shaw-Stewart, who was commissioned by His Excellency the Governor to receive it.

WE hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine does not come from Calcutta at present. Some one will probably be appointed to act for him as one of the Judges of the High Court; but we have not heard any one mentioned as likely to receive the acting appointment.

As at present arranged, and unless some thing unforeseen should occur to alter his Lordship's intentions, the Viceroy will not leave the Presidency, on his North-western tour, till the middle of the cold weather. His Lordship's camp is ordered to be pitched at Agra on the 4th of January, where he will join it, in all probability accompanied by the Countess of Elgin, and the Vice-regal party will pass the next hot season at Simlah.—*Englishman, August* 19.

MAJOR A. Light, of the Royal, late Bengal, Artillery, has been appointed to the Command of the Battery of Armstrong guns now on its way from the Presidency Arsenal to Meerut. This Officer qualified himself for this command at Shoeburyness when at home on sick leave; and is, we believe, the first of the late Company's Artillery Officers who has taken charge of a battery of the new weapon.—*Id.*

AFTER all, the conquest of the Doctors is not to be effected by the Balfours and the Hannyngtons, whose scheme has been cast to the winds, but by the Normans and the Jews, the measure of medical amalgamation in vogue in London when the last mail left, having been the joint production of the present Military Secretary to the Government of India and Captain Moses Shortreed of the Bombay Army. The main frame-work of the scheme was, we believe, constructed by the Norman, the minor conditions and calculations having been worked out by the Israelite officer, who, we hear, has evolved some order and arrangement out of the bull-rushes and briars in which he found the subject entangled and all adrift.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

APOLLO COTTON PRESS COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Apollo Cotton Press Company held yesterday, a dividend of Rs. 1,800 per share was declared.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer *Dalhousie* having undergone all necessary repairs, and her bottom cleaned and painted, was yesterday hauled out of Dock, and the ship *Faizel Kurreem* will be hauled into the Government Dock to-day for repairs.

WE received *Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany* for August some days ago, and we refrained from noticing it before, in order to allow ourselves time to look carefully through it, so as to form a fair opinion of its worth. We wished to do this, because a strong effort is being made just now to push it into public favor. It has been in existence twenty-two months, and it has not so far, we understand, been a remunerative speculation. We desired to weigh its merits carefully, and then say candidly wether we think it deserving of support or not. The conclusion we have come to, if we may judge by the number before us, is, that it is an excellent magazine and well worthy of encouragement, and we strongly recommend it to those numerous persons in India who want pleasant and varied reading to while away their listless hours of leisure. The reading matter is abundant and, generally, good. There are about a hundred and forty large octavo pages, containing twenty-four articles, long and short; and there must be something to suit most tastes, for there are verse, fiction, politics, reviewing, part of a drama, modern and ancient literature, records and disquisitions on the chief topics of the day, and light reading of no particular aim beyond amusement. Among the topics of present interest, we have a paper on the *Cotton Supply*, which goes very carefully to the bottom of the subject, and contains a great deal of useful and interesting information; also, one on the *Morals of the Punjaub*, and others on the *Administration of British India*, the *Native Cavalry of Bengal*, and the *Volunteer Movement*. In stories there are *Incidents in the Life of a Grammar School Boy*; *Nirgis, or Delhi and its Environs*; *The Doomed House*; and the *Corpora Quadrigemina*. The paper of the highest aim and the best execution in the number is a Lecture on the *Poetry and Literature of Ancient Greece*, delivered before the U. S. Institution of Western India, Poona, by Lieut. Chapple, of H. M.'s 95th Regiment. The lecturer knew his ground well, and goes over it in a masterly and comprehensive manner. He considers every department of Grecian literature, and shows the bearings of one upon another, how they grew out of each other, and what influence they had upon the habits and character of the people. The language is perhaps rather florid, but the matter is all that can be desired; and we consider it a most praiseworthy thing to see a young officer engaging his mind and leisure on such graceful and elevating subjects of study. The *Miscellany* borrows a leaf from *Fraser*, and has for his "tag" an *Indian Retrospect for July*, in which he touches on the several incidents that filled the papers during the month, and we do not perceive that he has omitted anything, from the institution of the High Court down to Mr. Eldred's punkahs. In this portion of the *Miscellany* we find the following:

"The *Editorship of the Mofussilite* is said to have passed into the hands of Mr. W. A. Grant, M.A., late of the *Agra Weekly Register*. We imagine this to be an error, and that the *sub*-editorship is meant; for John Lang does not, by any means, appear to have deteriorated in his *vis vitæ*."

It is a truth that the editorship of this paper has passed into the hands of Mr. Grant, and "John Lang" is now, and will continue to be, a contributor to the leading columns. It will save our constituents, as well as "John Lang," a great deal of trouble if they will, on all matters connected with the editorial department of this newspaper, address Mr. Grant direct; and they may communicate with him in the same feeling of confidence in which they have so long addressed "John Lang" himself.—*Mofussilite, Aug.* 22.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. 29*th August* 1862.

BROACH.—Overcast with clouds S. W. Ther. 78.
BULSAR.—Rainy S. W.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy S. W.
GALLE.—Fine.
GOA.—Partially clouded, hot. West.
KOLAPORE.—Fair S. W. light.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Clear Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Rainy W. S. W.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Amended Rules for regulating the conduct of business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations are published for the information of all whom they concern:—

AMENDED RULES.

4. The Council when in Session will meet at such hour as the President shall direct.

12. It shall not be necessary to ask leave of the Council to introduce Bills proposed for the adoption of the Council by Government. But every such Bill when of general character or involving principles of general application, shall be printed with the Preface, hereinafter referred to, and a translation of both the Bill and Preface into Marathi, Canarese, and Gujarati, and be circulated amongst the Members of the Council, and also published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* at least one week before it is brought on for discussion. But when such Bill is of local character and applies to only a particular province, district, or town, the said Bill, with its Preface, shall only be translated into such language or languages as may be deemed necessary by the Honorable the Governor in Council. It shall be specified in the Statement of Objects and Reasons into what language or languages the said Bill shall be translated.

14. The Secretary shall forthwith cause the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to be translated according to the provisions of Rule 12 and printed, and shall send a copy to each Member, and shall cause the same to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. A Bill may be sent by a Member to the Secretary when the Council is not in Session, and the Honorable the Governor in Council may, if he shall think fit, order its publication, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it. In that case, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to bring in the Bill; and if the Bill be afterwards introduced at the next Session after it shall have been so published, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

20. On the day on which the motion for the first reading of any Bill is made, or upon any subsequent day to which the debate on such motion may stand adjourned, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed. If the motion be carried in the affirmative, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee for report, and it shall form part of the question whether the report shall be translated into any Native language or languages before the same shall be brought up.

24. Reports of Select Committee when completed, shall be given to the Secretary, who shall forthwith cause them to be printed, and translated if ordered, and shall send printed copies of such reports to each Member of the Council whether the Council be in Session at the time or not. The Report and the Bill, or any Sections thereof, if altered, shall at the same time be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. When Reports are not translated, Honorable Members not acquainted with the English Language may refer to the Oriental Translator to Government for an explanation of the said Reports, which, under the orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the Oriental Translator shall be bound to furnish.

25. The Report of a Select Committee on a Bill or other matter shall be taken into consideration as soon a may be practicable, but not until three days after Report has been sent to the Members.

26. Any Member wishing to propose an amendment to the Secretary at least two days before the meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered. The Secretary shall cause every such amendment to be printed, and shall send printed copies of such amendment to all the Members of the Council. When the amendment is moved in Council, it shall be determined whether the same shall be translated or not.

27. If, however, any amendment not affecting the principle or substance of a Bill as settled by a Select Committee be proposed without notice while the Council is sitting, the President shall decide whether such amendment shall be considered by the Council at the meeting at which it is proposed, or be deferred to the next or any other subsequent meeting.

33. Any Member may make a motion having reference to the business of the Council. On every motion, whether it be for leave to bring in a Bill, or that a Bill be read a first or second time, or for any other purpose, the question, after being put by the President, shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of a division, the votes shall be taken by the Secretary in consecutive order, according to Seniority as shown on the Voting Papers.

By order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council,
L. H. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.
Poona, 21st August 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 29TH AUG.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

PERJURY, FORGERY, AND CONSPIRACY.—Three Bhattias named Hurridass Mooljee, Ubjee Jumnadass, and Jewraj Cooverjee, were placed at the bar charged with perjury, forgery, and conspiracy.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecutors.

Mr. Sangster defended one of the prisoners.

The following information had been laid against the defendants on the 25th March 1861 by the prosecutors, Ebrahim Ramjee and Khakee Damjee, trading under the name of Damjee Mooljee:—We are general merchants, and in April 1859 had 36 bales of wool ready pressed for shipment to England. One Khemjee Doongersey desired us to sell the said 36 bales to him promising to pay the purchase money as soon as he had obtained an advance on the shipment. To these terms we agreed and sold the bales to him at Rs. 87-2 per bale and obtained an acknowledgment of the same. Subsequently Khemjee shipped the bales on board the *Panola* through Messrs. Volkart Brothers who refused to make the advance to the extent of the price. Khemjee then desired us to cancel the sale which we did and we obtained from him a document and returned him the acknowledgment. The shipping documents being in Khemjee's name, the bill against the shipment was drawn in his name but was signed by one of us, Ebrahim Ramjee, for Khemjee by virtue of the authority contained in the document. We are informed and believe that the ship *Panola* was lost on her voyage, and the amount for which the bales were insured was paid by the underwriters to the agents of Messrs. Volkart Brothers in England, and who after paying themselves the amount of the bill remitted the surplus amounting to Rs. 1564-14 to Messrs. Volkart Brothers in Bombay. In the meantime the defendant Hurridass colluded with Khemjee and obtained from him a letter and warrant of attorney upon which judgment was forthwith entered up and a writ of *fi. fa.* issued out under which the said amount of Rs. 1,564-14 was extended in the hands of Messrs. Volkart Brothers as the property of Khimjee. As soon as this fact came to our knowledge we immediately caused a notice to be served on Messrs. Volkart Brothers warning them against paying the amount in their hands to the sheriff. Hurridas then applied to the Supreme Court and obtained a *rule nisi* against Messrs. Volkart Brothers who shewed cause against it and the Court ordered them to deposit the money with the prothonotary, and that it should be paid over to Hurridass or his attorney if before the next Court day cause to the contrary should not be shown on behalf of us. We then appeared and shewed cause whereupon the Court discharged the order so far as it directed that the money should be paid to Hurridass and recommended us to file an issue to decide the question. Hurridass in support of the said order used a document purporting to be a writing from our firm to Khemjee relating to the re-sale from us to Khemjee of the said 36 bales and this document we charge to be a forgery. We say that when we shewed cause against the order, one of the affidavits made in support of the order by Hurridass sworn on the 30th May last, and the copy translation of the alleged Guzeratee writing thereto referred to, and alleged to be signed by one of us on the 13th of May 1859, was read over to us, and thereupon we went to the office of Mr. Khunderow Morojee on the 2nd of June 1860, and there inspected the said original writing and read it, and we severally say that the signature thereto attached as being that of Damjee Mooljee and purporting to be written in the handwriting of Khakeebhoy is not in the handwriting of Khakeebhoy, or either of us, or of any one concerned in our firm, and we say that we never knew of the existence of such document up to the 1st of June 1860. We further say that pursuant to the recommendation of the Court we filed an issue against Hurridass, and the trial thereof came on before the Puisne Justice on the 21st of March when Ubjee Jumnadass, one of the attesting witnesses of the document was called to identify me, the said Khakee Damjee, but he failed to do so, and thereupon Jewraj Coverjee, the other attesting witness was called for the same purpose, but he pointed out a person named Rahim Dhunjee as me the said Khakee Damjee, upon which Mr. Westropp, Counsel for Hurridass Mooljee, threw up his brief, and stated to the Court that he would not have anything further to do with such a case. Mr. Khunderow Morojee, attorney for Hurridass also retired, and the defendant conducted his defence in person: but the Court after hearing both sides gave a verdict for the affirmative of the issue that is in favour of the plaintiffs, Our Counsel, Mr. Anstey, then applied to the Court to have the document impounded by the Prothonotary which was accordingly done.

One of the defendants, Hurridass Mooljee, who had absconded from Bombay, having lately appeared and being apprehended, the case was this day proceeded with. The information was read over to the defendants after which

Ebrahim Ramjee further deposed,—The signature Damjeebhoy Mooljeebhoy which purports to be that of my firm in this document marked A is not in my handwriting or in the handwriting of my partner nor of any one authorised to sign for my firm.

Cross-examined by Harridass.—Khakee is my partner. Heerjee Visram was a partner in the transaction of the 36 bales. A writing was passed between me and Heerjee Visram about the bales. I received money from Volkart Brothers in the name of Kemjee. The bill was drawn in the name of Kemjee. There were other bales belonging to me on board that ship. The bill of lading and policy were not made over by Kemjee to my name. When the payment was made by Volkart Brothers as an advance on the bales I myself gave a receipt for it. I passed a receipt for the advance on all the bales shipped on board the *Panola*.

Further investigation of the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

29. Visram Ambaidass *vs.* Mungesh Pandoorung.
30. Nowrojee Merwanjee *vs.* Ramchunder Dada Naique.
31. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and others *vs.* Mahanundram Ramjeedass.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Tuesday, 26th August 1862.
(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT. AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

James Mackenzie Maclean and another, vs. David Sassoon and others.

Mr. White with Mr. Scoble instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Peniston, for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Dunbar instructed by Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, for the defendants.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs against the defendants to recover damages in consequence of the non-delivery of a large quantity of Manilla cheroots alleged to have been bought according to sample in January last. The plea set up by the defendants was, firstly, non-assumpsit, and, secondly, fraud.

Mr. White in opening the case for the plaintiffs stated, that in the present instance two gentlemen, who were not regular traders, but who were in the habit of sometimes, indulging in mercantile transactions, had entered into a contract to purchase a large quantity of Manilla cheroots of the defendants, through an accredited agent of their firm. Manilla cheroots at that time in January last likely to prove a profitable investment. The plaintiffs did not go into the market themselves, but through the agency of a gentleman connected with one of the Banks, a Parsee of the name of Darabshaw Dossabhoy was sent into the bazaar, where he selected cheroots and negociated with a broker of the name of Abdool Abdee, who acted as broker for the defendants, for the purchase of a large quantity, about thirty or forty cases, samples of which he had procured of parties in the market. In consequence of the large quantity of cheroots that was required, it was considered advisable to have a written contract. The broker had authority to sell the goods, but it was considered that it would be requisite for some one connected with the firm to sign the agreement. This was on the 18th of January, and that day being Saturday, the offices of the defendants who are Jews, were closed, therefore it was suggested that the parties should go to Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Langrana, the managing man of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. They went accordingly to that gentleman who signed the contract on the part of the defendants, agreeing to sell to plaintiffs, through their agent, from thirty to forty cases of Manilla cheroots at the rate of Rs. 24-8-0 a thousand. The bargain could not be completed that day in consequence of the reasons before stated, namely, that the offices of the defendants were closed. On the following Monday Darabshaw Dossabhoy was sent with the money to the office of David Sassoon and Co. which he offered to the defendants, and at the same time demanded delivery of the goods in accordance with the terms of the agreement, but the cheroots were not delivered to him. Whereupon Mr. Maclean wrote a letter to the defendants demanding the delivery of the goods. No answer was received to that letter, when the plaintiffs put the matter into the hands of their solicitors, Messrs. Macfarlane and Peniston, who sent in a formal notice to the defendants, to which a reply was sent, in which they said that Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Langrana was not authorised to enter into a contract on their account. It would be for the defendants to establish their pleas of non-assumpsit and fraud as set up by them. Mr. White added that on the general issue he supposed they would assert the authority of Nowrojee Maneckjee Langrana to dispose of the goods. One of the defendants had been examined *de bene esse*. The following witnesses were then called and examined in support of the plaintiffs case.

James Mackenzie Maclean, examined by Mr. Scoble and said,—I am one of the plaintiffs in this action. On the 18th January last a telegram came to Mr. Crossley early in the morning. In consequence of that telegram we were induced to endeavour to purchase Manilla cheroots. In pursuance of that we were induced to communicate with a gentleman connected with the Mercantile Bank, and through him employed a person of the name of Darabshaw Dossabhoy to purchase cheroots for us. I received a paper now produced from that gentleman. We were prepared with money to pay for the cheroots and it was tendered to Messrs. Sassoon and Co. They declined to give delivery of the goods. I wrote the letter to them now produced (letter read.) I myself did not see Nowrojee Manockjee Langrana, the business was transacted through an agent employed by us.

Cross-examined,—My walks have generally been in the paths of literature and not in trade. This was my first venture in the purchase of Manilla cheroots. I do not know whether it was the first venture of Mr. Crossley. I have not the telegram—the words were, "Buy cigars; the Spanish Government has forbidden the exportation of them." I had no interview with the Parsee in the transaction, the gentleman previously referred to managed the business for us. I do not believe that Darabshaw Dossabhoy was aware of a telegram having been received in Bombay. I knew that the Parsee would go into the bazaar to make the purchases, but did not know where he would go. The name of Messrs. Sassoon & Co. was mentioned.

Re-examined by Mr. White,—The gentleman alluded to acted for me as agent on one or two previous occasions. He gave Dorabshaw orders to go into the bazaar. He, Dorabshaw, is a clerk in the Bank.

Darabshaw Dossabhoy examined by Mr. White,—I am employed in the Mercantile Bank as head clerk in the transfer department, and have been so from 1854. I received orders from a gentleman connected with the Bank. On the 18th of January last he gave me instructions to purchase cigars, it was on a Saturday. I left the Bank for that purpose in company with Mr. Cowasjee Heerjeebhoy, he then showed me a broker named Abbool Abdee, whom I knew by sight. He shewed me two samples of cheroots belonging to David Sassoon & Co., at Rs. 24-8 per 1000, and said that we could get any quantity we wanted. I brought a sample to the gentleman referred to, and told him that the broker would give us any stock we liked. He said that the purchase was very large and that we must have a written contract. There were two samples the cigar sample was Rs. 25. The cheroots were approved of. I then went back to the broker and told him authority to purchase three or four lacs, and told him that we must have a written contract, and told him the quantity we required. He was preparing a paper which I objected to, as we wanted a proper person to sign the contract. He said that David Sassoon's office was closed, being Saturday. He said we would go to David Sassoon's Parsee clerk. He and I then went to look for the Parsee clerk, at last we found him in his own house in the Fort. Abdee went upstairs to Nowrojee and brought down a writing, I remained down below. The writing was worded "we agree to purchase." I objected to that and I told him to put down "I" instead of "we." Abdee said come upstairs to Nowrojee, we went upstairs into his room. Then Abdee spoke to Nowrojee and said that he had agreed to sell cheroots to me. I then asked him if he was authorised to sign for them. He said he was, and that he and Elias Sassoon were the only persons authorised to sell. The contract was then drawn up by Nowrojee (put in and read). The broker offered Rs. 24-8-0. I gave to Nowrojee a counter writing. On Monday I went to David Sassoon and Co.'s with the money and demanded delivery of the cheroots, but they were not delivered.

Cross-examined by Mr. Westropp,—I knew that Saturday was the Jewish holiday and therefore went to find Norowjee. This transaction was effected in his own house. I never employed Abdee, the broker, before. I had a conversation with Norowjee. He asked me if there had been any telegram. I told him to ask his broker and that I did not know whether there had been one or not. I did not positively assure him that there was no telegram. He did not tell me that he would sell provided there was no telegram. The broker said that there was no telegram. Norowjee did say in Goozarattee, to me, "for God's sake tell me if there is any telegram." I said that no telegram had been received. I have never had any transactions before with Norowjee, the broker, or Messrs. Sassoons and Co. I first put down my name in the contract and afterwards the name of the gentleman that sent me. He censured me for putting down his name, but he was not very angry when I explained it to him. I did not make any enquiry as to whether any telegram had been received. He told me that the contract must be done that day. He did not tell me the reason for the emergency. I told him that

That does not refer to the sale of goods on that day, but for the transmission or receipt of telegrams. Abdee prepared the paper of his own accord. If that writing had been approved of by Darabshaw I might have put my own signature to it if he had asked me. I did not represent to him that I was authorised to sign on behalf of the firm. The question did not arise whether I was authorised to sign or not. I signed that writing conditionally that the sale was approved of by the firm. I said that before I signed it, and before it was written out. I said "do not involve me, I will get Messrs. Sassoon's sanction." I had no authority. I was not pretending that I had authority when in reality I had none. I signed it under the impression that Messrs. Sassoon would consent to the sale. I will swear that I said that Messrs. Sassoon would not sanction it if any telegram was received. That was before it was signed and repeated again on its delivery. I said that in the presence of Abdee. I did not mention anything about the condition of Messrs. Sassoon's sanction being given, because I had confidence in Darabshaw. I alluded to a telegram in in regard to cheroots. It was in consequence of his wanting to purchase so large a quantity that made me anxious to know if any telegram had arrived. I did not know that any telegram had arrived from Galle. I did not know of the telegram from China on Saturday, although it is one that affects Messrs Sassoon's trade most. I mean to swear that I did not know that the telegram had come in on Saturday morning. Abdee had been informed that Messrs. Sassoon had been informed that they had cheroots to sell at Rs. 24. Abdee came to me make arrangements before he sold, and I then took him to Messrs Sassoon. I never sold without consulting Mr. Elias Sassoon. The reason why I did not go and consult with Mr. Elias Sassoon on the occasion referred to was that I believed that he would give his sanction, in consequence of the advance of half a rupee a thousand being agreed upon. Mr. David Sassoon reprimanded me as well as Mr. Elias. I first knew of the telegram on the Sunday night.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—I have stated that I twice said to Darabshaw "for God's sake don't involve me," and that on one occasion I looked toward Abdee the broker. On both occasions Darabshaw replied that there had been no telegram received. I have never sold goods at my house on Saturdays or on any other day. I never had authority to enter into contracts either for cheroots or any other goods. I have said also that Mr. Brown asked me, when I spoke to him at the Band stand, if I could procure him credit. I told him that I would consult with the firm. I am quite certain of that event.

Shriershna Wasseder, called and examined by Mr. Westropp said,—I know Mr. David Sassoon and remember going to his bungalow about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 18th January. Mr. Sassoon shewed me a telegram that he had received. I read and interpreted it to him, it was in English and he did not understand it, the telegram related to Manilla cheroots and was from Mr. Joshua of Singapore. He particularly requested Mr. Sassoon not to sell the cheroots that were in their hands. No other male member of the family was there. The telegram was then sent to his son, Mr. Abdoola Sassoon. Mr. Elias was not in Bombay on that day. On the following Monday Mr. Elias Sassoon received a letter from Mr. Brown about some cheroots which he said had been sold to him by Nowrojee. I was asked to go to Mr. Brown and to inform him that they had not authorised Nowrojee to sell him any cheroots nor did they know any thing about the sale of such cheroots; and to mention to him about the telegram that had been received on Saturday morning. Search has been made for the telegram that I read. I was present when the search was made.

To the Court.—There was another one received from Mr. Joshua about cheroots.

Cross-examined by Mr. White,—Mr. David Sassoon told me to come to him at Byculla. He does not live in the Fort. I have explained telegrams before to Mr. Sassoon. I made use of the Hindustani language in explaining the telegram to him. He resides alone, that is, there are no other male branches of his family with him in the house. There was something about the tobacco crop being lost, burnt or spoiled, mentioned in the telegram. I don't remember what the telegram referred to beyond the cheroots. I have been eight years in his service. I have read a telegram that came from Calcutta to him about two years ago, with the exception of that one and the first one I have no recollection of having read any other during that time. The telegrams are kept under lock and key under the charge of Mr. Elias Sassoon.

Re-examined,—I heard on my arrival in the office on the Monday about the telegram and of Nowrojee having entered into the contract. I went to Mr. Brown to make the explanation spoken of. I have seen the translation of the letter (now produced in the Hebrew character,) before coming into this Court.

Aaron Moses Gubbay, called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—I am a partner in the firm of David Sassoon and Co. Nowrojee Manockjee is one of our clerks, he had no authority to sell goods for us. None of our clerks have that authority, if they had customers they would bring them to us. Mr. Jordan would sign the telegram receipt for us, he being our friend. He would not open a telegram, they are only opened by the partners. Nowrojee has no authority to sign any such document as the one produced, he has not the power to do so. I have caused careful search to be made for the telegram spoken of, but could not succeed in finding it. The search has been made where the telegrams have been kept. I do not know whether Mr. Abdoola Sassoon ever brought that telegram with him into the Fort. I know that our solicitors, Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, were instructed to write to the plaintiffs. I don't know that any answer was received from them.

Cross-examined by Mr. White,—I have been a partner in the firm since the 1st of January last. Mr. Jordan did not visit the house of Mr. David Sassoon. The telegram would probably go to the Fort office first, and then on a Saturday, it would be sent on to Byculla by our own sepoy. There was one telegram received from China that day and two from Singapore. One of the latter is missing. I did not know before the examination of a witness in this case that a telegram was missing. I heard of it about three weeks ago from Mr. David Sassoon. I made a search for it on the same day, but could not succeed in finding it. When telegrams are taken to our private houses on the Saturday they are always brought back by the party receiving them on the following Monday. I cannot say whether the sale of the cheroots would have been sanctioned by the firm, if there had not been a telegram received. On the 21st of January from the 15th cheroots appear to have been sold at Rs. 25 and under and from that time to the end of January the rate rose.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—We don't trade in cheroots, but we receive a consignment some times. None of our clerks would be likely to have authority to sell the goods of our constituents as they had not authority to sell our own. From my own experience of the custom of the house I should say that no such authority was ever given to any of the clerks. The customers are aware that the clerks must get our sanction.

Mr. Solomon David, called and examined by Mr. Westropp,—I am one of the partners in the firm of David Sassoon and Co. I have been in the firm since 1859. None of the clerks have any authority to sign contracts for the firm. Nowrojee Manockjee did not have authority to sign the contract in question. It is not our custom to do any business on Saturdays, or to authorise any one to transact business on our account on that day, that is well known to all our servants and likewise to the brokers who do business for us.

Cross-examined by Mr. White,—I only know that sometimes when customers come to Nowrojee Manockjee, that he takes them to Mr. Elias Sassoon.

Re-examined,—In the absence of Mr. Elias Sassoon, the clerks should go to some one of the other partners.

Ardaseer Limjee said,—I am a Merchant and Auctioneer. I remember the 18th of January last. I went to Mr. Abdoola Sassoon's. I wanted to buy cheroots. He told me that they could not sell at all as he had got a telegram ordering him not to do so. I went because I had received information of the rise in cheroots. Mr. Crossley purchased of me at the rate of Rs. 24 so I was taken in by him.

Cross-examined,—When I went to Mr. Abdoola Sassoon it was pretty well known in Bombay about the telegram. I sold to Mr. Crossley at 9 o'clock in the morning, before I heard about the telegram.

Re-examined,—I went purposely to purchase cheroots, but before I could make any purchase, the telegram was thrown in my face.

Henry Long examined,—I am an Assistant in the Electric Telegraph Office. I produce this book of counterfoil of messages received, showing two telegrams from Mr. Joshua to Mr. D. Sassoon of the same date. One of them was despatched at 6 o'clock in the morning and the other one at 7 o'clock in the evening. There are books kept in the office.

Cross-examined.—The counterfoils are those now produced.

Mr. F. D. Faithfull said,—I am a solicitor of this court, I wrote a letter dated 21st January to Messrs. Macfarlane and Peniston in connection with the present action, no answer was received thereto. I made an application to the Electric Telegraph Office on 20th July last with the view of obtaining information about some telegrams. I was informed in reply that no information could be given in consequence of the original telegrams having been sent to Calcutta. Mr. Keir subsequently applied to the office but could not get any information. I went there again yesterday when I ascertained that the books now produced were in existence. I had some difficulty in consequence of the secrecy observed in the establishment.

Cross-examined,—I first heard of the existence of a second telegram two days ago. There is nothing on the face of the telegram to show to Mr. David Sassoon that a previous one had been despatched. It was in this Court that I first heard that there were two telegrams, previous to that I was not aware of there being more than one. I was informed that the intermediate telegram could not be found at the same time as I received the other information.

Mr. Keir said,—I am a solicitor of this Court. I went to the telegraph office on the part of the defendants and requested the superintendent to show me the books. None were produced and I could not obtain any information about them.

Mr. Westropp then put in the counter foils, a letter from Mr. Brown and the sales of cigars by the defendants on behalf of Mr. Joshua.

This closed the case for the defendants.

Friday, 29th August.

Mr. White in reply, commented on the evidence of Nowrojee at very great length, contrasting his testimony with that of the broker Abdee. The evidence of Nowrojee in the opinion of the learned counsel was not trustworthy, and he had doubtless been induced to state many things with a view of regaining the confidence of his employers. Mr. White concluded a very lengthy address by calling upon the Court to give a verdict for the plaintiffs; and in respect of damages said there was no doubt the rate was Rs. 32. He asked the Court therefore to assess the damages at that rate.

Sir Joseph Arnould in giving judgment said, that the defence to the action rested on two grounds; the first was that Nowrojee had no authority to sell or bind the firm; the second ground was that the contract had been effected by misrepresentation by Darabshaw. The plaintiffs were in the opinion of his Lordship free from all blame for what they had done. They went to the party at the Bank and communicated to him the information which they had received, whereupon he employed Darabshaw to go into the market and make the purchases required. There was no evidence to show that he (Darabshaw) knew anything about the telegram. There was no doubt that he was in reality the agent. When he went to Nowrojee about the purchase of the cheroots, the magnitude of the transactions made him think that there was something in it more than he could see, that made the parties so anxious to close the transaction. His Lordship said that it was on the ground of want of authority that the Court would give their decision, as it was evident by the evidence that no authority had been given to Nowrojee by the defendants, to bind them in any contract that he might make in respect to the sale of so large a quantity of cheroots. All the probabilities of the case were in favor of that view. There was some evidence to show that Mr. Elias Sassoon had authorised the broker Abdee to sell at Rs. 24 but all the customers were to be taken to Mr. Elias himself before the bargains were closed. All the circumstances of the case led to the same conclusion and it was somewhat remarkable if Nowrojee had been authorised to sell, that the important telegram in question had never been communicated to him, for it was quite evident that he was ignorant of the existence of such telegram until the evening of Sunday. That circumstance went far to prove that Nowrojee never had any such authority. In respect to the two telegrams from Singapore it might seem strange that Mr. David Sassoon should only mention one of them, but there was no doubt that there had been two received, the counterfoils from the Telegraph office prove that they were sent from that office and received at the Fort office of the defendants; another proof of which was that Ardaseer Limjee on that day went to Mr. Abdool Sassoon's house, who said as soon as he saw him, "Ah! I know what you have come about, cheroots, but we can't sell any." The probability was therefore that they had received the information. There had been nothing adduced to show that Nowrojee had authority. There was no doubt that this man thought that he was doing a very clever thing in getting the extra rate. Taking the whole of the circumstances into consideration the verdict must be for the defendants with costs. His Lordship said that there was no blame whatever to be attributed to the plaintiffs, but he would not think it right or fair that the defendants should be called upon to pay the expenses incurred in the action.

Mr. Justice Couch said, that he concurred with his brother, Arnould, on the ground that Nowrojee had not express authority to make contracts or to bind the firm. He was of opinion that no such authority had ever been implied, and it was equally certain that he had no implied authority. The conduct of Nowrojee was no doubt highly improper in signing the contract knowing as he must, that he had no such power invested in him; and intending to reserve the final confirmation to his principals. It was a question whether he had not rendered himself liable to an action at law thereby. It was quite evident that the clerks in the firm had no such authority delegated to them, that was fully shown in the manner in which the different partners conducted the various departments of the business. He came therefore to the same conclusion as Sir Joseph Arnould that Nowrojee had not the authority to sell goods; but that he was employed to some extent in the sale of the cheroots, but that he had not power to sell them without consulting Mr. Elias Sassoon, which fact appeared to be well known to the customers of the house. On that ground the verdict would be for the defendant with costs. The other ground he would not go into; and he had no doubt the defendants would be satisfied with that verdict without the Court going into the other question.

Mr. Westropp said, that he was quite satisfied with the verdict. He wished again to express his opinion that the conduct of the plaintiffs was entirely blameless in the matter.

Verdict for defendants with costs.

INDIAN.

POONA.

Kirkee.—A grand teetotal and temperance meeting took place on Tuesday evening in the artillery barracks. Most extensive preparations were made, and the decorations of the room appropriated to the festivities were really superb. The assembly of soldiers was very large—some hundreds perhaps—and a great many women and children of the regiment were present. Colonel Hatch occupied the chair. There were present also Colonel Mrs. and Miss. Lucas; the Revd. Mr. Spring; the Station Chaplain; Quartermaster New; and several other ladies and gentlemen. The entertainment consisted (besides creature comforts, which were provided with great liberality) of speeches and glees alternately, both excellent of their kind; among the speakers being Lieut. Lempriere, Colonel Phayre, the Hon. Colonel Thesiger, the Revd. F. Gell, and last not least Mr. Lindsay, the talented Scripture reader from Bombay—whose racy anecdotes and genuine humor lose nothing from the broad Scottish accent with which they are delivered. He was applauded, as he deserved, enthusiastically. The music was provided by the Artillery glee club, and including "Drink to me only with thine eyes," "lightly tread 'tis hallowed ground," and other favorite pieces, very well executed.

We are not over fond of social gatherings that have no definite object, as we have before taken occasion to observe; but we are on that account the more strongly in favor of those that have an object, and are so well calculated to promote it, as that at Kirkee. The evening was most enjoyable.

The interest of the proceedings was much augmented by a rather keen controversy which ran through almost all the speeches, as to the merits of "temperance" as distinguished from "total abstinence" as a remedy for a tendency to the bottle. Temperance found few friends the speakers being principally on the other side.—*Observer, Aug.* 28.

BENGAL.

We understand that Mr. Justice Morgan will proceed to Jessore, and hold a Court of Criminal Sessions there, for the trial of Mr. Denis Hely and such other prisoners as may be brought before him. This will be the first instance of Judges travelling on circuit in Bengal, and it is easy to see that the system has its disadvantages in the case of what may be emphatically called, a crown prosecution. Witnesses in such instances are to be had by the gross on the spot, but the prisoner can only procure counsel, at an expense which puts legal assistance entirely out of the power of a poor man. Until a regular bar goes circuit with the Judges, there will be small chance for European offenders, in the way of benefiting by the eloquence or learning of an advocate. With half a dozen natives in the jury box, witnesses costing only eight annas for the prosecution and a rupee for the defence; no counsel sitting before the judge, and no reporters in Court, we are afraid that propriety will be frequently scandalised. Of course the experiment must needs be tried, but when justice is made portable and cheap, it may not be worth the purchase-money. We look upon it that for the mischief which is likely to occur, the Press will feel itself called upon in time to afford a remedy. —*Harkaru, August* 19.

A Widow Marriage.—The beginning of this month witnessed the celebration of a Hindoo widow Marriage in the heart of the district of Hooghly, one of the great centres of orthodoxy in Lower Bengal. On Friday, the 8th instant a Brahminee widow girl,—Kadumbeenee Dabee, daughter of Baboo Haradhun Chatterjea, an inhabitant of Beersing, in the sub-division of Jehanabad, Hooghly, was for the second time united in marriage under the blessed law of Sir John Peter Grant. The girl, who is at present nine years of age, was first married when she was only five, and scarcely a year passed away when she became a widow. The bridegroom, Baboo Rambrohmo Pattuck, is 21 years of age. Beersing is the birth-place of the reformer with whom his originated the Hindoo widow marriage movement. Within the last three or four years, no less than twenty widow marriages have already taken place in this and the surrounding villages. But the peculiar feature of the present marriage was the uncommon unanimity of the inhabitants of twelve Hindoo villages mostly peopled by Bramins and Sudroos of superior castes, in assisting in the celebration of it. The ceremony, as might be excepted, passed off with great *eclat* and rejoicing. It is singular to observe that the sub-division of Jehanabad claims the birth of the two great Reformers, with whom Bengal has yet been blessed, and who constitute its pride. Ram Mohun Roy was born in Kheerpye Radhanaghur, Pundit Essur Chunder Vydiasaglar was born in Beersing, both the villages being in the sub-division of Jehanabad. Long many Jehanabad enjoy the honor!—*Hindoo Patriot, August* 18.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Letters from Meerut, dated the 13th, mention that the cholera was still prevalent amongst the troops at that station; though, we are glad to hear, the European regiments were free from the disease. It had, however, broken out amongst the Native Corps, the 19th Punjaub Infantry having had, up to date, some five or six cases; after having hitherto been healthy, whilst the Europeans were suffering. The Artillery and H. M.'s 104th Regiment were still out in camp, marching every third or fourth day; and are to remain out for a month, whether the disease re-appears amongst them or not. The latter corps had had no cases of cholera for a week; and, altogether, the new plan of avoiding the cholera is considered, in the case of the Meerut force, as a success. Major Hamilton, pension paymaster of the Meerut circle, was about to leave for England on sick certificate; no successor had been nominated. All the European troops at Meerut, and we suppose elsewhere, when practicable, are to be instructed in the Artillery drill; and an Armstrong battery was expected immediately at Meerut, to commence exercise with. Preparations are already being made at Meerut, and the other large military stations up-country, for a busy cold season of exercise, parades, instruction, &c.—*Englishman, August* 19.

Lieutenant Jackson, of the Engineers, is not, we understand, coming down to the Presidency, to be tried by the High Court, for the murder of his servant by flogging; but has, according to letters from the Northwest, been sent to Mooltan, where he will be placed upon his trial before a General Court Martial. The circumstances of the case, as detailed in a communication now before us, have such an air of amazing ferocity and cruelty, as would certainly lead to the inference that the chief actor in them must have been of unsound mind. Even supposing that the Court Martial should be compelled by the evidence before it, to accept this view of Lieutenant Jackson's *mental* condition at the time of tragical occurrence, the result, as decreed by the law of England, is, we believe, the forfeiture of personal liberty for life; should the court not accept this view of the case, we need not say what the sentence must be. The servants of the prisoner, who aided, abetted, and acted in the inhuman punishment of the unfortunate victim, have, we hear also been sent to Mooltan, where they too will be put upon their trial for wilful murder. The whole case is one of the most extraordinary we have ever heard of.—*Id.*

Pandoo Rung Rao.—Now that the sentence of death has been carried out on Pandoo Rung Rao *alias* the Rao Sahib anything we may at present advance, cannot be said to influence the decision or prejudge the case against the miserable miscreant. Without, therefore, any apprehensions of prejudicing his cause by a premature expression of opinion, we must confess that had he been acquitted, as was once generally supposed, we would have been both surprised and indignant at the result.

From the earliest stage of the proceedings we were convinced that the trial would have ended in a conviction. After the second day's enquiry, in the preliminary investigation of the case, we were well satisfied of such a termination. So clear was the circumstantial evidence and the facts elicited thereby, that we never calculated on any other verdict than that pronounced, especially on the count that implicated the Rao in the cold blooded murder of the four British officers. His own indirect admission of being an *involuntary particeps criminis* in the dark deed of assassination, was in itself proof positive of his being the real instigator, and we are for this reason well satisfied that he fully merited the condign punishment that has been meted out to him, and fully incurred the extreme penalty of the law which he has now undergone.

It is vain to urge that he was a reluctant agent in the hands of the base fiends by whom he was goaded on to such foul acts of treachery and crime, as have now brought him to the gallows. No man could have known better than the Rao himself, that had he so willed it, the lives of those British officers, and of others whom he brutally caused to be murdered, might have been spared, at least to the extent of his jurisdiction, or within the pale of the territory over which he at the time exercised full sway.

Retribution fully demanded that the Rao should expiate his crimes on the scaffold and be sacrificed at the shrine of justice. The ends of equity and the majesty of the law, have both been vindicated by his execution. Had he escaped the effect on the native mind, whose sympathies he had already enlisted, would have been indescribable. They would have exulted to find that Christian blood had been freely shed by one of their creed, with full impunity, and it would have held out to them a "premium on crime" by testify telling them how to and to likewise. Whereas the contrary result, will form a salutary lesson and inspire them with wholesale dread, when they know the man has been hanged.

We shall not here dwell on the egregious folly of empannelling Native assessors to sit in judgment on such cases as the above. Our Meerut contemporary has so well and conclusively demonstrated the absurdity of the practice, that we hope it will in future be discontinued, and his suggestions adopted by Government and the "Local Authorities." It is really preposterous to suppose that a phantom jury, as it were, composed of three or four men picked from the crowd would come to anything like an impartial decision, when we know that caste and class prejudices must operate on their sympathies in favor of the criminal.

We cannot, however, endorse our contemporary's opinion, as far as regards the "Counsel for the defendant:" Barristers, we know, have a wide latitude allowed them for taking up cases and advocating the cause of their clients, from the murderer to the mendacious rogues who forges a document or alters a deed. But they bear no parallel to cases like that of the Rao. His case comes within the category of those blood-stained villains who but five years ago, mercilessly slaughtered innocent children and our helpless countrywomen. It is a wonder then to find any of our countrymen so mercenary as to stand up for the defence of the scoundrel, of whose guilt there was morally no doubt even prior to his conviction.

We are no advocates for the unnecessary sacrifice of human life. On the contrary we wish it were possible to do away with capital punishment, if any other equally effectual check on the crime of murder could be found, as a substitute for the extreme penalty of the law. But that seems impracticable under the present condition of human nature. We consequently cannot help congratulating the Christian community at large on the fact of another of those demon-leaders of the rebel Pandies, not being permitted to "cheat the gallows," by any squamishness on the part of the Judge who presided over his trial at Cawnpore, and on that of the Judges of the Sudder Court at Agra, who confirmed the just sentence of death passed on the criminal, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of his "counsel" to secure for him an acquittal.

We wonder, if the Nana is ever apprehended, whether any briefless Barrister, profligate Pleader, or atrocious Attorney, will be found in, or out of India, to advocate his cause or to try and establish his innocence. If so, we shall only have to say him in the language and lines of Byron:

"Deri ion shall strike thee forlorn,
A mockery that never shall die;
The curses of lusts and hisses of scorn,
Shall burthen the winds of thy sky;
And proud over the rain for ever be hurled,
The laughter of triumph, the jeers of the world."

—*Delhi Gazette, August* 23.

INDIAN PRESS.

NEW ZEALAND AS A COLYON.

(*From the Madras Times, Aug.* 23.)

Who has not heard of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees? Wherever the *Saturday Review* is read, limits that coincide with those of the English language itself, the name of the great enemy of fleas and bugs is familiar as that of any other celebrity of the age. If his successful efforts for the sacred cause of humanity against its guerilla enemies of the vermin world, though trumpeted forth by himself, be not sufficient to raise him to a level with the leading philanthropists of the age, let it be taken into the account that he made a patriotic and vigorous endeavour to extend the sphere of his usefulness by offering himself as a candidate for the representation of Marylebone. We know for a fact Mr. Harper Twelvetrees polled a vote, perhaps two, but of the latter number we are not quite sure. Since then the *Saturday Review* has devoted a long article to the celebration of "Mr. Harper Twelvetrees at home," the occasion being a Nonconformist fete in honor of an expedition of emigrants to New Zealand. But we must allow that whatever cause for satirical mirth the professional and social proceedings of this now renowned Foe to Flea-dom may afford to the writers of the *Review*, the enterprise with which he has rather ostentatiously associated himself, and sought after his own fashion to befriend, springs from a well considered practical philanthropy. It is not without interest for the Anglo-Indian community. We feel therefore indebted to Mr. Harper Twelvetrees in that he has been the means of giving to the cause with which he has identified himself a prominence that has attracted attention to a movement well worthy of public consideration in this country.

A recent number of the *Illustrated London News* has supplied a pictorial representation of the embarkation of the Nonconformist Emigrants for their future home in Albert-land, *auspicibus Twelvetrees*. From the letter press we learn that the occasion was improved by the oratory of the big bane of the Bugs and his parliamentary friends, the pious admonitions of dissenting pastors, the singing of hymns and the cheerful strains of "a powerful brass band." The pilgrims went forth therefore with no small noise and eclat. The prospects before them in the country of their adoption seem to have warranted a fair amount of jubilant rhetoric and music. The New Zealand Government have made offers as liberal as they are judicious. To every Emigrant who pays his own passage to the colony they undertake to make a grant of forty acres of land, with a proportionate grant in addition for each member of his family. About eight hundred persons have closed with these terms (the necessary arrangements having been organized by a Committee selected from the various dissenting churches) one half of whom bade good bye to England on the occasion already referred to. In a country blessed with the fertile soil and genial climate of New Zealand, these people will find a home that will amply compensate for what they have surrendered, especially as in this expedition the usual tender regrets for "the girls left behind" had no place. Wives, sweethearts, sisters, and daughters swelled the ranks of the colonists and Albert land must be far worse than Madras if the presence of women cannot make exile tolerable.

Of all the foreign possessions of Great Britain not one can point to a future more full of encouragement and hope than New Zealand. Nature has been bountiful enough; but her bounties rich as they are, yield to the social advantages of the settlements that have been founded on its coasts. The emigration to this Colony has been organized with judgment and supervised vigilantly. The chief settlement, that of Canterbury, has been established and built up under the management of the "High" party in the Church of England. The demoralizing influences that have had so deplorably wide a scope in many Colonization schemes have been with all possible diligence guarded against. From the outset careful provision has been for the religious and educational wants of the settlers. The acceptance by Bishop Selwyn to the Episcopal oversight of the island was a boon to a young Colony not to be over estimated. His name is a tower of strength. The present exodus also takes place under the management of another section of the Christian Church, and no persons have been selected for this part of the experiment but such as either possessed some little capital, or were skilled artisans, or calculated in some other way to be profitable to the Colony. What particular division of the Catholic Church successive bodies of emigrants may belong to, is a matter of no concern; but the fact is of importance that to one division or another all practically do belong, and that they have received the approving stamp of men of known character, position, and judgment. This constitutes a good guarantee that the Colonists are in the main sober, intelligent, industrious people. They are not the off-scourings of our prisons, nor fraudulent bankrupts, nor reduced spendthrifts, nor reckless adventurers, nor desperadoes of any class. It would be folly to deny that objectionable characters are to be found among the progenitors of the Saxon race that will yet make these favored islands of the Southern Hemisphere: New Zealand is not Utopia; but we maintain that an emigration conducted on these principles and in this spirit affords better hopes of final success than the helter skelter rush which has filled California and Australia with the turbulent lawless bravoes who form no insignificant portion of their communities.

The prospects held out to Englishmen in this rising colony are well worthy of attention in this country. And never more worthy of attention than at the present season of social dislocation. From various branches of the Indian Service, Officers are now retiring in numbers to whom the disappointment of professional hopes is not the only or least source of trouble. The future is overcast with dark perplexities. True, the world is all before them where to choose, but the difficulty of the choice lies in the scantiness of means. England offers but a chary welcome to those of her sons who come back of her from the East empty handed. The returned Anglo-Indian has a very slender chance against the hot competition of his fellow countrymen who have never left their native shores. A small pension affords a paltry provision for the wants of a family accustomed to the easy living which Indian salaries encourage. There is, on the other side the option of *spending* the whole of life in the land where youth and manhood have been spent; but the enervating climate which invests the man of *forty five* with the venerable infirmities of age, frowns on that proposal. Should capital be forthcoming, the purchase of a tract of land on one of the healthy hill ranges where the disastrous power of a tropical sun is partially neutralized, presents an opening which the retired Officer may profitably and gladly avail himself of, if the liberal and wise scheme of the late Lord Canning, now that its noble author no longer lives to advocate it, be not crushed by our absolute master at the India Office;—a contingency far from improbable. But where the savings of past years have not been sufficient to make a capitalist; where present and future means are alike moderate; where it is an object of desire to maintain bodily and mental vigor unimpaired to a good old age, we would say, try New Zealand. The offer of forty acres of land applies, we presume, to Englishmen coming from India as well as to those coming from England. Steady non-commissioned officers also and men from the ranks, whose term of service is expired, and who have any trade in their fingers would find there a scope for their industry and a means of comfortable subsistence for their families which neither England nor India nor Australia afford. Let all who have only Sambo's love for work, which induced him to lie down beside it, by all means stay where they are and bask out their existence in this land of perpetual sunshine; but men who love honest labor and know how to do it, can run little risk in adopting New Zealand as their home.

To prevent, however, the remotest probability of disappointment, we would ask the Government of Madras to make a small move in the matter. It would not give the Chief Secretary very much trouble to address a letter to the Governor of New Zealand and ascertain on what terms English Emigrants from this country would be received. The information so obtained would be authentic and reliable and there is a numerous class of the servants of Government to whom the information would at the present juncture be most acceptable. And they for whom this request is made are worthy.

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THE CAMP AT ASCOT.—GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS AND VOLUNTEERS.

(*From the Times, August* 4.)

The proceedings in the encampment at Ascot closed on Saturday with a review, in which both regulars and volunteers took part. The review did not commence till a late hour, so that hundreds devoted a considerable time to an inspection of the encampment, admiring the perfect order which prevailed, and the settled look observable in every quarter, though the troops had only marched in from Aldershott the day before. At one point, the military travelling forge was hard at work; at another camp kettles were simmering, and soldiers and volunteers were busily comparing notes as to the superior advantages of their respective *cuisines*; and here, there, and everywhere members of Her Majesty's land forces were fulfilling the requirements of that rigid and scrupulous toilet, the demands of which are as inflexible as those of discipline itself. The horses of the artillery and cavalry, picketted in long rows, were objects of special admiration to most of the visitors, the award of merit being made by common consent to "the chestnut troop" of the Royal Horse Artillery. The soldiers seemed in excellent spirits, and spoke of their stay at Ascot as an agreeable relief from the monotony and dust of Aldershott. The troops began to get under arms at 2 o'clock, and at a quarter before 3 the ceremony of presenting the prizes won in the course of the meeting to the members of the Berkshire Volunteers by whom they had been carried off was performed by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Pennefather. The Berkshire Administrative Battalion, mustering some 600 more than on any previous occasion, was drawn up in a hollow square, into the centre of which was carried a table, with a scarlet covering, bearing the cups and other pieces of plate intended for distribution. General Pennefather made a brief address to Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, Sir P. Hunter, and the other officers and men of the regiment, expressing his satisfaction with all that he had yet seen of them, and the arrangements of their camp. He had always been a warm admirer of the Volunteer movement and knew no better way in which a man could spend his leisure time than in fitting himself to defend the honour of his Sovereign and the security of his country. But any one assuming the Volunteer uniform took with it a serious responsibility,—that of being ready to assist in defending the slighest danger to England threatened, volunteers ought not to admit into their ranks any member who lost sight of or shirked that responsibility. If ever the fine regiment before him were called on to fight, he felt sure, that, led as it was by one of the heroes of the country, it would know how to do its duty. General Pennefather, whose remarks were very warmly received, then proceeded to distribute the prizes. The rewards given in money were enclosed in purses tastefully manufactured from Coventry riband by Mrs. Lloyd Lindsay.

The review commenced at 5 o'clock; and if the Volunteers had started earlier, or the trains kept better time, the arrangements were such as to give the different corps an opportunity, as far as possible, of acting with the regular troops. There was "an enemy" and a resisting force. Of the latter, which was placed nearest the spectators, Major-General Lord G. Paget, C. B., was in command, with Major Godman as acting assistant-adjutant-general, and Captain Lord Garlies as aide-de-camp. The division under his command was thus composed:—

Cavalry Brigade.—Commander Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. G. T. Devereux: Acting Brigade Major, Major Rich, 9th Lancers. Troops.—B battery, Royal Horse Artillery; 9th Lancers, 13th Hussars.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, C. B. 5th Fusiliers; Brigade-Major Morgan, Troops.—1st battalion, 5th Fusiliers; 1st battalion, 26th Cameronians; and three battalion of Rifle Volunteers.

2d Infantry Brigade.—Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Wellington; Brigade Major, Major Deedes. Troops.—The Victoria Rifles, and three other battalions of Rifle volunteers.

3d Infantry Brigade.—Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho; Brigade Major, Captain Laurie. Troops.—The 2nd South Middlesex Rifles and three other battalions of Rifle Volunteers.

The troops intended to represent the hostile force were under the orders of Colonel Armstrong, C. B., and consisted of the A Troop, Royal Horse Artillery; 2d battalion, 20th Regiment; 1st Berkshire Administrative Battalion of Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd Lindsay; the 19th Middlesex (Artists), the 21st Civil Service, under Lord Bury, and a Battalion of Volunteers composed of Surrey and Warwickshire corps, under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.

The Volunteer regiments siding with the enemy were tolerably punctual in their arrival, but those included in the main body appeared very tardily, and even then with limited numbers, owing, as was stated, to the operation of the high tariff imposed by the London and South-Western Railway. Nevertheless, the total force under arms was considerable. The three battalions of infantry were each about 600 strong; the cavalry and artillery about 900 in the aggregate. This would give a total military force of 2,700. Of Volunteers belonging to metropolitan corps 3,300 came down by railway, and about 1,500 by special trains from other parts of the country. Adding these to the Berkshire Volunteers already in camp, there could not have been less than a total of 8,000 men under arms. The battle-field lay at the opposite side of the railway from the Grand Stand, and consisted of an uneven, heathy tract, some miles in width, known as Sunninghill Bog, and shut in on either side by woods. The purely marshy ground which gives its name to the place occupied an area comparatively limited, but to cross it by a rude causeway and bridge it is necessary to make a considerable *detour* to the left, and this produced some additional delay. As it would have been impossible, without wheeling round the Grand Stand, to command the operations from that point of view, it was necessary to seek others. These were afforded by the courtesy of resident proprietors who gave access to their private grounds, from one of which, the most advantageous in point of situation, a large addition to the revenues of the Berkshire Rifle Association was gained. Some of the earlier movements could be seen very well, but when they extended, as in course of time they did, to the extreme right, it was impossible to obtain any idea of what was going forward otherwise than by crossing to the scene of action and following the troops in their change of position. In the first instance the offensive was assumed by the enemy. Suddenly appearing near Mr. Pollock's farm from the woods which had concealed their advance, they opened a brisk fire from six pieces of artillery and presented an imposing front, almost too extended for their numbers, at the head of the open range. The 5th and 20th Regiments, nucleus of the resisting force, with their base of operations at Mr. Crutchley's Farm, felt their way cautiously towards the foe for some time, throwing out skirmishers as they advanced. They ought to have been supported by another line of Volunteers, but as their allies did not arrive till late in the day, they were compelled, like Wellington at Waterloo, to fight their battle without assistance. Skirmishers were thrown out on either side, and little white puffs, like jets of steam, announced the firing had commenced, long before rattle musketry reached the ear. At one time it seemed as if the enemy might bear back the army covering Ascot, but the cavalry came to their assistance, and for the best part of an hour continued to harrass the right of the attacking force. The enemy's skirmishers had pushed forward too far, and the efforts of the cavalry were directed to cut them off from the main body. The 9th Lancers executed a series of brilliant charges, one squadron relieving another in an endless maze-like gallop, conveying the impression of overwhelming numbers. They watched those little patches of infantry, cowering together in square, like birds threatened by a hawk, turned round them, toyed with them as a cat does with a mouse on whose destruction it is bent, and only left them to re-appear in some new and unexpected quarter. The 13th Hussars paid similar attentions to another body of infantry, and, though the commanding officer of these troops (the 20th) handled them admirably, he could never dare to move otherwise than in column and was a long time reaching the shelter of his own lines. Ultimately the skirmishers attained a position of comparative safety and threw themselves into a wood, where it was impossible for cavalry to follow them. The Berkshire Volunteers, forming part of the enemy's main line, fought as became men whose foot was on their native heath, keeping up a rapid and effectual file-fire whenever it was requisite that they should do so, and obeying orders with as much energy as if the issue of the battle depended solely on their exertions. Their uniforms were in such harmony with the surrounding furze that, till they came into action at the right moment, it was difficult to discern their position. By this time some of the Volunteer regiments—the London Scottish, the St. George's, and the London Irish—had been formed up on the left of the line of defenders, and vigorously took part in the fray. Other corps were to be seen in the distance marching up from the railway. The fate thus befell the enemy which used to befall the Confederates—that of having victory snatched from them by the arrival of fresh divisions. Their right wing was turned, they were driven back on a steep hill, where it was not deemed judicious to follow them, and the review came to a close, some of the metropolitan corps not having had an opportunity of firing a single shot. Taken as a whole, the field-day, hardly afforded that opportunity which would have been desirable of contrasting the performances of Volunteers with those of regular troops, except as regards the small division representing the enemy. As far as circumstances admitted of an opinion being formed, the Volunteers did not exhibit that mechanical precision which is the distinguishing feature of the British army; but they executed the orders given to them promptly, and there was an energy and enthusiasm about all their movements which, in case of need, would doubtless compensate for some of the superior training of the regulars. About half-past 6 o'clock the troops began to move back towards the Grand Stand, in order that there might be sufficient light to see them march past. The "red regiments," as the Line was called, marched under a sloping roof of bayonets; the Volunteers carried their rifles in their own easier fashion at the "trail." Some of the corps, determined apparently not to be baulked in the object for which they had travelled down, stayed on the field till the very last moment, and had a little marching and volley-firing entirely on their own account. But at last they too were set in motion for the Race-course, in front of which the public were now assembled; and before they came in sight clouds of dust heralded their approach. The Artillery and Cavalry passed first in review before the General in lines of exquisite regularity, and the artillery were opposite the saluting base the circumstance of two additional guns having come into action unexpectedly was explained by the fact that these belonged to the London Artillery Company. The three infantry regiments—the 5th more particularly—marched splendidly, though the 20th, if possible, looked a shade more proud